

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

## BRAZIL.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY—POSITION OF THE BILLINGHAM—TERRIBLE STORM IN FUENZ ALVARO—THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO PARAGUAY—THE MARQUIS DE OSAKAS AS A CONSULATE, &c.—From Our Special Correspondent. The JAPANER, Nov. 8, 1866.

Per British packet Arno, arrived four days since from the Rio Grande, news has been received from the seat of war to the 26th: Buenos Ayres, 30th; and Montevideo, 31st ultimo. More than a month has elapsed since the battle of Curupay, and nothing beyond the repairing of the damages sustained then has been done. At the present time no movement on the part of the three Allied Powers, we may count upon the war being prolonged indefinitely, and ending in the total ruin of the countries engaged in it. Mutual firing on pickets goes on, and nothing is attempted on either side to stop the barbarous practices.

On the 14th, 2,000 Paraguayans made a sortie from their trenches at Curupay, with the apparent purpose of surprising Corrientes; but after advancing some distance it became evident to Porto Alegre, the Brazilian commandant of this battery, that their real purpose was to protect a number of their sappers in the erection of a battery about half way between the two mentioned points. On this news was sent to Fort Alegre, who convened the forces of his garrison, but with little success. The Paraguayan forces had fortification, which is called Bateria de Curupay, and announced its conclusion to the Brazilians, at early dawn of the 15th, by a brisk cannonade against Curupay—which, however, caused little loss; but it is said, nevertheless, that Porto Alegre will be compelled to evacuate Curupay and fall back on the stronger lines of the allies.

The present position of Lopez's forces is somewhat similar to that of the Austrians in their late famous quadrilateral. Humaita and Curupay are the great redoubts of Lopez's quadrilateral, standing in a line nearly parallel to that of the River Paraguay, and distant about six miles from each other. The third works of defense are the ironclad lines of Tuyuty, facing the allied camp of Estero Bellaco; they rise in impregnable works, and, running nearly east and west, extend from Lapa to the coast road. The fourth line, running north from the east road, is Porto Alegre and the fortified camp of Bories, connecting its east end with the forest and its western with Humaita, and making the fourth or northern line of the square. Lopez has his headquarters in this camp, as also the main force of his army. The distances to either of the redoubts or lines not exceeding two leagues, and having all roads under perfect control, he can very rapidly strike any of the points threatened by the allies, and thus foil almost every plan that may be made against him with the present armed forces.

In two mean time, the Paraguayans keep themselves mainly occupied in rendering their fortifications impregnable, and doing as much injury as possible to their enemies. Only a few days ago did those of them cross the Parana above the Piquitos, and, in the name of the Brazilian host, and having in Curupay surprised an "escuadra" (fleet) of gunboats, gunners, and seamen, and about 500 horses, passed them into Paraguay. Allied vigilance cannot be over-great.

The question of the dissolution of the triple alliance began to be seriously discussed in Buenos Ayres, its supporters alleging that the very long duration of this war has inexcusably established the fact of the weakness of the Argentine, the Paraguayan, &c. But in this case the case is viewed in a very different light, and movements are being sent south as fast as they arrive from the provinces. A number of steam transports have lately arrived and are now receiving ammunition and clothing, on a large scale. So far, the Brazilian government appears determined to continue the war, although it need not, till the point agreed upon in the treaty of alliance is gained, yield the supremacy of Lopez's power and his influence from the Republic of Paraguay.

The Argentines, on the other hand, show but little inclination to prolong the war, and every steamer that comes down the river from headquarters brings a large number of officers of all ranks, who are seen lounging about places of amusement, cafés, and promenades, in a fashion unbecoming to a nation at war.

Lopez, who always on the qui vive, must be perfectly cognizant of this fact, and it will not surprise me to hear that he has taken advantage of it, and attacked the allies at the moment when they will be little better than an armed mob, with their leaders 600 miles away.

The Argentine Government has received dispatches confirming the news of the approach of the Molango with 6,000 men, Bolivians, &c., which arrived from Potosi on the 14th instant, from Juicy and other places on the north-western frontier of the Confederacy, mentioning that it was openly talked of there to annex the Provinces of Tucuman, Catamaran, Salta and Jujuy to Bolivia. In consequence of this all the northern Provinces are thrown into the greatest alarm, and the course of events is watched with the greatest interest.

This is another confirmation of the Paraguayan war.

On the 25th and 26th came one of the most fearful storms ever witnessed in the Plate regions visited the City of Buenos Ayres. It lasted over 48 hours, and caused great loss of life and property, inundating a large portion of the city, and driving a number of ships ashore. It is feared that the sheep raisers will be the greatest sufferers, as the animals were driven into the water, and those being greatly exposed to the weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Washburn left Buenos Ayres in the American gunboat Shoshone on the 24th, bound up the Río to Asuncion; they were overtaken by the pier by a large crowd of foreign and native gentlemen, among whom was the United States Resident Minister, the Consul, Mr. Holzer, and Vicente Balmont, the French Chargé d'affaires, who, on hearing of the storm, sent a boat to meet them, and to give them a better route, so far as Mr. Holzer could do, for going up in a French gunboat, as far as the dice they landed shore, and requesting permission of the French Commander, who overruled Lopez's Headquarters, where he had an interview with the Paraguayan Frede, on business connected with the interests of his countrymen. In doing so he avoided the risk of being captured at sea.

It is hard to say if the arrival in Paraguay of this newly-appointed commander will bring harmony among the bands now in the field, who are divided into two parties—Mitre and Poloporo forming one, and Porto Alegre and Tamaundú the other, thereby causing the loss of many lives, and the protraction of the war.

Another conjecture is that Farrell had a confederate in the attempted robbery, but the latter succeeded in making his escape.

**SERIOUSLY BURNED.**

At about 24 o'clock yesterday morning one Patrick Farrell, whom the police describe as a noted thief attempted to break open the rear door of the store of George Perry, at the northeast corner of Twenty-first-st. and Third-ave. While thus employed Farrel dropped a pistol taking effect in the back of his head, and was immediately arrested the attention of Officer George R. Kase of the Eighteenth Precinct, who at once instituted a search to discover the cause of the noise. On entering the rest of the premises the officer discovered Farrell in the act of robbing the store, and took him into custody, and told him if he did not he would die. No attention was paid by the fugitive to the demand, and the officer accordingly fired, the ball from his pistol taking effect in the back of his head, and he fell dead.

In spite of this wound the last continued his fight, and wounded four forces before he was finally captured. He was conveyed to the Station House in East Twenty-second-st. by Officers Kase and Conroy, and remained in custody until this morning.

He was subsequently taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the attending surgeon said that he could not possibly recover. On being informed of this the wounded officer and his wife, Mrs. Kase, and her son, Ira, came to see him. His brother, Mr. Adair, had been severely injured, and Mitre's brother, the outraged, and to be a violent and infamous that nobody believed it possible, but it caused considerable sensation among naval officers and others; three days afterward it was contradicted, and nothing came of it but the conviction that anxiety reigns supreme down there.

The American ship Star of the Union came into this port on the 15th, from the Pacific, having been sailing with the English steamer Hobart of Liverpool.

On the morning of the 7th, The bark same was seized. The crew escaped. The Simon Hobart was on her voyage from Rosario to Callao.

As usual, there is little or nothing worth mentioning from the different provinces of the Empire. In Pernambuco, the agitation caused by the disturbance and arrests of Sept. 1, 1865, has again begun, and the popular meetings of the Patriotic Society have again commenced.

For the first time since the elections the Americans are again to meet in a public hall, and planters feel quiet elated at the prospect of an abundant harvest.

Commercial transactions continue to improve slowly. Coffee has been bought freely since the departure of last summer, and exchange has been well supported; \$30,000 pounds were sold on London by this packet, and about the greatest amount on Paris and Hamburg at fair rates.

**BERLIN.**

**THE BUDGET FOR 1867—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE—OFFICIAL STIPENDS—PAY OF THE TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—STATE OF THE FINANCES.**

From Our Special Correspondent. Berlin, Nov. 22, 1866.

At the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, the 19th of this month, the Ministry surprised the House and the country with a budget for 1867, whose extent was so much the more astonishing as it did not contain the expenses of the war, and of the acquisition of the new Provinces. The new Provinces are to have their own budget for 1867, and are to be administered according with the income from their own taxes. The amount of our budget is £9,000,000 of thalers. When it is recollect that we paid last year £15,000,000, to the year before last 14,000,000, 10 years ago 13,000,000, 17 years ago 16,000,000, 20 years ago 52,000,000, and further, that from 1815 till August of this year, the territory of Prussia has remained possessed of the same sum, it is evident that the State costs much money. But the reflection intrudes itself, that we must simplify this complicated machinery of our administration which costs so much. Our Government requires too much working-force, or, to speak more correctly, requires, by its complicated arrangements, too large a number of laborers. The most of them indeed are not fully occupied, but according to our general knowledge, the management of the duties of one man on an average is thus lost to the productive energy of the people. This loss is considerable, though not directly felt.

Another evil calls for a simplification of our Government, namely, the amount of our expenses. We will not be able any longer to pay the great mass of our officials, notwithstanding the favorable condition of our administration and the present mode of administration of our districts. The same is true of the expenses of our foreign service.

The Board met at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the President, John Brice, was in the chair.

A communication was received from David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, stating that the room in the upper part of the City Hall, in which are stored copies of the proceedings of the Common Council, compilations of the Laws relating to the city, &c., had been entered and many hundred volumes stolen therfrom. Referred to the Committee on Law.

By a vote of nine in the affirmative to four in the negative, the Board rejected the nomination, by the Mayor, of William McMurtry as Street Commissioner.

The nomination was confirmed in favor of widening West-st, from Hanover-st, to the Cemetery.

The Board then adjourned.

**BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.**

**THE SITE FOR A NEW POST-OFFICE.**

The Board met at 2 o'clock p.m., on Saturday, the President, J. Wilson Green, esq., in the chair. The resolution to set apart the lower portion of the City Hall Park for a site for a Post office was carried. Various amendments were offered, and finally a resolution was adopted to make the plan of the site.

After transacting some more routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

**ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named Britt, a hatter, employed at the hat manufacturer of Madelon and Second-sts., Hoboken, was shot at noon on Saturday charged by Thomas Logan, a machinist, with having robbed him on the highway at 2 o'clock in the morning of a watch valued at \$20. It appears that the two men, who were but slightly acquainted, sat in company while crossing the highway at a late hour on Friday night.**

Foreign exchange closes firm for the steamer. Bills at 5 per cent. on London are quoted at 108½ to 109½ for commercial; 108½ to 109½ for bankers; do, at short sight, 101½ to 102½; Paris at 60 days, 5½ to 5½; 10½ to 11½; 3½ to 3½; Antwerp, 5½ to 5½; Swiss, 5½ to 5½; Hamburg, 3½ to 3½; Amsterdam, 4½ to 4½; Frankfort, 4½ to 4½; Bromes, 7½ to 7½; Prussian thalers, 7½ to 7½.

The total imports at New-York for the week compare as follow:

Week ending— Dec. 14. Nov. 20. Nov. 21. Nov. 22. Nov. 23. Nov. 24. Nov. 25. Nov. 26. Nov. 27. Nov. 28. Nov. 29. Nov. 30. Nov. 31. Dec. 1. Dec. 2. Dec. 3. Dec. 4. Dec. 5. Dec. 6. Dec. 7. Dec. 8. Dec. 9. Dec. 10. Dec. 11. Dec. 12. Dec. 13. Dec. 14. Dec. 15. Dec. 16. Dec. 17. Dec. 18. Dec. 19. Dec. 20. Dec. 21. Dec. 22. Dec. 23. Dec. 24. Dec. 25. Dec. 26. Dec. 27. Dec. 28. Dec. 29. Dec. 30. Dec. 31. Dec. 32. Dec. 33. Dec. 34. Dec. 35. Dec. 36. Dec. 37. Dec. 38. Dec. 39. Dec. 40. Dec. 41. Dec. 42. Dec. 43. Dec. 44. Dec. 45. Dec. 46. Dec. 47. Dec. 48. Dec. 49. Dec. 50. Dec. 51. Dec. 52. Dec. 53. Dec. 54. Dec. 55. Dec. 56. Dec. 57. Dec. 58. Dec. 59. Dec. 60. Dec. 61. Dec. 62. Dec. 63. Dec. 64. Dec. 65. Dec. 66. Dec. 67. Dec. 68. Dec. 69. Dec. 70. Dec. 71. Dec. 72. Dec. 73. Dec. 74. Dec. 75. Dec. 76. Dec. 77. Dec. 78. Dec. 79. Dec. 80. Dec. 81. Dec. 82. Dec. 83. Dec. 84. Dec. 85. Dec. 86. Dec. 87. Dec. 88. Dec. 89. Dec. 90. Dec. 91. Dec. 92. Dec. 93. Dec. 94. Dec. 95. Dec. 96. Dec. 97. Dec. 98. Dec. 99. Dec. 100. Dec. 101. Dec. 102. Dec. 103. Dec. 104. Dec. 105. Dec. 106. Dec. 107. Dec. 108. Dec. 109. Dec. 110. Dec. 111. Dec. 112. Dec. 113. Dec. 114. Dec. 115. Dec. 116. Dec. 117. Dec. 118. Dec. 119. Dec. 120. Dec. 121. Dec. 122. Dec. 123. Dec. 124. Dec. 125. Dec. 126. Dec. 127. Dec. 128. Dec. 129. Dec. 130. Dec. 131. Dec. 132. Dec. 133. Dec. 134. Dec. 135. Dec. 136. Dec. 137. Dec. 138. Dec. 139. Dec. 140. Dec. 141. Dec. 142. Dec. 143. Dec. 144. Dec. 145. Dec. 146. Dec. 147. Dec. 148. Dec. 149. Dec. 150. Dec. 151. Dec. 152. Dec. 153. Dec. 154. Dec. 155. Dec. 156. Dec. 157. Dec. 158. Dec. 159. Dec. 160. Dec. 161. Dec. 162. Dec. 163. Dec. 164. Dec. 165. Dec. 166. Dec. 167. Dec. 168. Dec. 169. Dec. 170. Dec. 171. Dec. 172. Dec. 173. Dec. 174. Dec. 175. Dec. 176. Dec. 177. Dec. 178. Dec. 179. Dec. 180. Dec. 181. Dec. 182. Dec. 183. Dec. 184. Dec. 185. Dec. 186. Dec. 187. Dec. 188. Dec. 189. Dec. 190. Dec. 191. Dec. 192. Dec. 193. Dec. 194. Dec. 195. Dec. 196. Dec. 197. Dec. 198. Dec. 199. Dec. 200. Dec. 201. Dec. 202. Dec. 203. Dec. 204. Dec. 205. Dec. 206. Dec. 207. Dec. 208. Dec. 209. Dec. 210. Dec. 211. Dec. 212. Dec. 213. Dec. 214. Dec. 215. Dec. 216. Dec. 217. Dec. 218. Dec. 219. Dec. 220. Dec. 221. Dec. 222. Dec. 223. Dec. 224. Dec. 225. Dec. 226. Dec. 227. Dec. 228. Dec. 229. Dec. 230. Dec. 231. Dec. 232. Dec. 233. Dec. 234. Dec. 235. Dec. 236. Dec. 237. Dec. 238. Dec. 239. Dec. 240. Dec. 241. Dec. 242. Dec. 243. Dec. 244. Dec. 245. Dec. 246. Dec. 247. Dec. 248. Dec. 249. Dec. 250. Dec. 251. Dec. 252. Dec. 253. Dec. 254. Dec. 255. Dec. 256. Dec. 257. Dec. 258. Dec. 259. Dec. 260. Dec. 261. Dec. 262. Dec. 263. Dec. 264. Dec. 265. Dec. 266. Dec. 267. Dec. 268. Dec. 269. Dec. 270. Dec. 271. Dec. 272. Dec. 273. Dec. 274. Dec. 275. Dec. 276. Dec. 277. Dec. 278. Dec. 279. Dec. 280. Dec. 281. Dec. 282. Dec. 283. Dec. 284. Dec. 285. Dec. 286. Dec. 287. Dec. 288. Dec. 289. Dec. 290. Dec. 291. Dec. 292. Dec. 293. Dec. 294. Dec. 295. Dec. 296. Dec. 297. Dec. 298. Dec. 299. Dec. 300. Dec. 301. Dec. 302. Dec. 303. Dec. 304. Dec. 305. Dec. 306. Dec. 307. Dec. 308. Dec. 309. Dec. 310. Dec. 311. Dec. 312. Dec. 313. Dec. 314. Dec. 315. Dec. 316. Dec. 317. Dec. 318. Dec. 319. Dec. 320. Dec. 321. Dec. 322. Dec. 323. Dec. 324. Dec. 325. Dec. 326. Dec. 327. Dec. 328. Dec. 329. Dec. 330. Dec. 331. Dec. 332. Dec. 333. Dec. 334. Dec. 335. Dec. 336. Dec. 337. Dec. 338. Dec. 339. Dec. 340. Dec. 341. Dec. 342. Dec. 343. Dec. 344. Dec. 345. Dec. 346. Dec. 347. Dec. 348. Dec. 349. Dec. 350. Dec. 351. Dec. 352. Dec. 353. Dec. 354. Dec. 355. Dec. 356. Dec. 357. Dec. 358. Dec. 359. Dec. 360. Dec. 361. Dec. 362. Dec. 363. Dec. 364. Dec. 365. Dec. 366. Dec. 367. Dec. 368. Dec. 369. Dec. 370. Dec. 371. Dec. 372. Dec. 373. Dec. 374. Dec. 375. Dec. 376. Dec. 377. Dec. 378. Dec. 379. Dec. 380. Dec. 381. Dec. 382. Dec. 383. Dec. 384. Dec. 385. Dec. 386. Dec. 387. Dec. 388. Dec. 389. Dec. 390. Dec. 391. Dec. 392. Dec. 393. Dec. 394. Dec. 395. Dec. 396. Dec. 397. Dec. 398. Dec. 399. Dec. 400. Dec. 401. Dec. 402. Dec. 403. Dec. 404. Dec. 405. Dec. 406. Dec. 407. Dec. 408. Dec. 409. Dec. 410. Dec. 411. Dec. 412. Dec. 413. Dec. 414. Dec. 415. Dec. 416. Dec. 417. Dec. 418. Dec. 419. Dec. 420. Dec. 421. Dec. 422. Dec. 423. Dec. 424. Dec. 425. Dec. 426. Dec. 427. Dec. 428. Dec. 429. Dec. 430. Dec. 431. Dec. 432. Dec. 433. Dec. 434. Dec. 435. Dec. 436. Dec. 437. Dec. 438. Dec. 439. Dec. 440. Dec. 441. Dec. 442. Dec. 443. Dec. 444. Dec. 445. Dec. 446. Dec. 447. Dec. 448. Dec. 449. Dec. 450. Dec. 451. Dec. 452. Dec. 453. Dec. 454. Dec. 455. Dec. 456. Dec